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ARBITRATION CHIEF THEME OF PRESIDENT

At Erie, Pa., He Asked Question Evidently Intended for Roosevelt to Answer

WILLING TO MEET
SENATE OBJECTIONS

Earlier in Day Mr. Taft Addressed at Syracuse Largest Crowd Ever Assembled There

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 16.—President Taft ended the first of forty-six days' speechmaking with an address in the auditorium tonight here. Before arriving he spent nine hours at Syracuse, where he made three addresses. The president reserved the most important utterances of the day until his arrival here, where he outlined a plan whereby he hopes to wipe out the objections of the senate to the treaties with England and France. The treaties were held up and threatened with defeat because the senate believes the plan to have a joint high commission decide questions that go to arbitration will rob the senate of its functions of passing upon such questions.

The president tonight suggested a compromise whereby the members of the joint high commission be confirmed by the senate. He saw no reason why the senate should not confirm, if congress or the senate thought it dangerous to trust the appointments of the president. The president indicated that he was willing to go further than this, and wipe out the joint high commission entirely and leave the decision as to questions to be arbitrated to a joint board of arbitration. He is also willing to have this board pass not only upon the merits of the question, but also jurisdiction.

War or Arbitration? The president of issues likely to lead to war, or we are not," said the president. "If we favor war as the only means of settling national differences, then let us recognize it as a principle, and decline all arbitration, but if we really favor arbitration as a means of ending war, then why be opposed to submit to a tribunal of impartial men the question upon the question, rather than leave the result to a bloody battle, in which with a fair cause we may be defeated, or with an unjust cause we may be victorious?"

At Syracuse the president said he was not going to talk reciprocity until the question was settled by the election in Canada. "We have done our part, and now we may just as well keep quiet."

In explanation of his 13,000 mile trip he said: "I expect to talk on this trip about some of the issues of the day and my policies, if I may signify them by the possessive case and count them as issues. I hope to be able to bring somewhat more clearly from the standpoint of one who is charged with some responsibility and to respect to the many questions that now perplex the legislators and executive at Washington."

At the Syracuse state fair grounds the crowd was estimated at 100,000, the greatest ever gathered there.

A Talk to Farmers
SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 16.—A discussion of the activities of the department of agriculture and the opportunities for progress to farmers, formed the subject of the address of President Taft at the state fair grounds today. He said: "We are spending \$5,000,000 a year for the maintenance of the department of agriculture, and we might as well face the truth and realize that this expense, instead of decreasing, is bound to increase."

"The amount of information the farmers have received and acted upon from the bureau of plant industry, the bureau of soil and the bureau of animal industry can hardly be overestimated, and the dependence of the welfare of the country on the continued spread of this information ought to be emphasized whenever the opportunity offers."

"We have today in this country 1,300,000,000 acres of land, of which 575,000,000 is included in the acreage of farms. In the last ten years the acreage did not increase more than 35,000,000 acres. At the same time the population has increased twenty per cent. Now, if the population increases as rapidly as it has heretofore we shall, in fifty years, have upwards of two hundred million of people to support on the 575,000,000 acres of land, much of which is probably not capable of producing a great deal."

Something Must Be Done
"It is perfectly palpable that within the life of those born now we will be pressing to the limit of our self-supporting soil, unless some other method than a mere extension of area be found for increasing our crop production. In the next hundred years if we are to be a self-sustaining country, we must adopt new methods of farming, and pursue them with intelligence and enterprise."

"How can the movement from the

ROBBERS' GET-AWAY A QUITE CLEAN ONE NOT A TRACE LEFT

Police Have Theories, But Admit at Last They Are in Dark

BANDITS WELL LADEN

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 16.—It now seems certain that the robbers who looted the bank of New Westminster of \$258,000 came to Vancouver. Today the cashier of a bank here at first identified a new ten dollar bill by its number as one stolen by the robbers. It was deposited by a customer of the bank, but it had passed through several hands before reaching him.

The police have concluded that there were three robbers. After dividing the money in the clerks' room, each went a separate way, loaded down with riches. Each must have had sixty pounds of gold and a large bundle of bills. All trains and steamers out of Vancouver are closely guarded.

After a careful investigation the bank officials are of the opinion that the ten dollar bill was not one stolen by the robbers, and now the police admit that they have not been able to trace the men beyond the walls of the bank. The gold and bills taken weighed nearly 300 pounds. The gold was all in American double eagles.

NEW EVIDENCE AGAINST M'NAMARAS

Anxious to Disclose Something Their Wives Ought to Know

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 16.—Employees of the detective agency which caused the arrest of the McNamaras, today found a photographer's shop here where it is said Orrie McManigal had some films developed.

The detectives obtained an affidavit regarding the films, and said in corroborated McManigal's alleged confession that he had pictures of buildings and structures which he says he had dynamited.

WILD CELEBRATION AT MONTEREY, MEX.

Three Were Killed and Eighteen Wounded on Friday Night

MONTEREY, Sept. 16.—Three men were killed and eighteen wounded last night during the "ferocious" celebration, which degenerated into a riot.

The riot began with the stoning of windows, and when the police interfered, they were fired on. Cavalry then charged the mob with sabres. The bodies of the dead showed bullet wounds, indicating that they had been killed by the mob.

Leaving the Country
SAN ANTONIO, Sept. 16.—A dispatch to the Express from Mission, Texas, says that as a result of the rioting at Monterey last night, hundreds are fleeing from Mexico. More than 200 from various towns crossed the border at Hidalgo today.

Orderly in the City.
MEXICO CITY, Sept. 16.—Contrary to fears felt by the authorities, the celebration of the anniversary of Mexico's declaration of independence was concluded without disorder here, either last night or today.

farm to the city be stopped? How can proper labor be procured for the farms? Is there no remedy, or must we change our nature and become a purely manufacturing nation, and look for future supplies to some other source in distant countries, which themselves are looking forward to the limit of their production?"

"I am an optimist and I believe all these situations will adjust themselves."

"The farmer is becoming more and more independent, and we have to recognize it. I am not one of those who agree altogether with some of the alarmist addresses that my friend, James J. Hill of the Great Northern, emits at times, in which he says we will be starved inside of fifty years. Certain it is that statistics put us on guard as to the necessity of developing all our energies, and making the ground produce double what it is now producing. They do it in Europe, and there is no reason why we should not do it here."

"One thing which will help is the increased cost of farm products, which will work on the cupidity of those who have gone into the city, because it offers a better income and a better living. Today with improved roads, telephone, rural free delivery, and suburban railways, and I hope soon, the parcels post, the life of the farmer will approximate much more nearly that of his brother in the city than it ever has in the past."

NEW ENGLAND BROKEN POWER IN THE SENATE

For More Than a Score of Years the Rule of the "Oligarchy" Was Absolute

DISINTEGRATION HAS BEEN RAPID

As Long as it Lasted the Northeastern Section Was not Permitted to Languish

(By Victor Elliott.)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—With the passing of the sixty-first congress passed the "New England Oligarchy," the most powerful faction ever organized in the United States senate.

This "oligarchy" as its enemies called it, was formed for the single purpose of advancing the mutual interests of the states represented by the senators in question. It was formed to maintain the principle of tariff protection, and to keep the tariff duties on a high level.

There was no other section of the United States, no other group of states that had a single interest. In other sections the interests were diversified. One state wanted one thing, and another, another thing. But in New England, every state wanted the same thing. Every New England state wanted protection on its manufactured articles.

New England Grew Rich.
By manufacturing New England lived and by manufacturing it had prospered until it had become the richest section of the country. It made the goods which the remainder of the country wore. It bought raw material which other sections raised. It made the profits which other sections had to pay for.

That is why its interest was a single one. That is why it was necessary to keep its industries protected for foreign competition. It had no fear of domestic competition. The south has worried its cotton mill owners little; for every cotton mill built in the south two were built in the north. Only foreign competition was worthy of a New Englander's notice.

To guard against foreign competition, this little group of states banded together in the senate to protect home interests. Economic conditions demanded this protection. Industry could not thrive without it, and therefore these senators proposed to have protection for their own industries, at whatever price the remainder of the country had to pay.

The Illustrious Head.
So the "New England Oligarchy" was formed. At its head was Senator Nelson Aldrich, of Rhode Island. He was the giant of the clan. He not only led the New Englanders but for a period of twenty years he was the undisputed leader of the senate. He was chairman of the powerful committee of finance, and as chairman of that body he had the first and last consideration of every revenue bill introduced.

In this position Senator Aldrich protected the industries of his own state, and protected those of his neighbors, by shrewd trading of votes and interests.

Contemporaneous with Senator Aldrich were Senators Hale and Frye, of Maine, Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, and Senator Lodge of Massachusetts. These stalwarts were the "old guard" of protection. They were the front of the New England organization, and taken together were more potent in legislation than any other five senators of their day.

The Distributor.
Senator Hale was chairman of the committee on appropriations. He had more favors to grant than any other man in the senate, and he granted them only with the expectation of gaining favors in return. His colleague, Senator Frye, was president of the committee on commerce, and the third committee in importance in congress. This committee passes up on all river and harbor improvements and a vast number of other matters of personal interest to each member of the senate.

Senators Gallinger and Lodge were vanguards of this "big three." Each had important committee chairmanships and assignments. Each was a mighty factor in the oligarchy, and was always dependable when the mutual interests of the others were involved.

Of all this powerful group of senators, a group that influenced important legislation for nearly twenty years as could no other group in the senate, only one, Senator Lodge is left to actively take part in the deliberations of the senate.

Beginning of the End.
Senator Aldrich retired of his own volition. Senator Hale was defeated for reelection by a democratic legislature. Senator Frye is dead, and Senator Gallinger has practically retired from active work, following a series of family misfortunes. With this five went Senator Bulkeley, of Connecticut, defeated by a progressive in his own party.

New blood has come to the senate

SPEED CRAZE EXACTS NEW TOLL OF LIFE HALF DOZEN DEAD

Fourteen Hurt, Some of Them Fatally, in Syracuse Automobile Races

IT WAS DEFECTIVE TIRE
How America Came to Lose the Amateur Golf Championship.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 16.—Six persons are known to be dead, and fourteen hurt, several of them fatally, the result of an accident today in the fifty mile automobile race at the state fair. A Knox car driven by Leo Oldfield crashed through the fence on the turn just past the grandstand, and ploughed some distance through the crowd. Oldfield was not seriously injured. The blowing out of a tire caused the accident. All the dead are New York state residents.

The accident happened on the 47th mile, with Oldfield and Ralph De Palma running neck and neck. It was in the twenty-seventh mile, but he did not stop for repairs, as he thought it would hold the race out.

At the time of the blow-out the two racers took the turn at frightful speed, and the spectators were in a frenzy of enthusiasm. Then came the crash, heard all over the field, followed by the screams of women, children and men.

An effort was made by Syracuseans to stop the race, but Starter Fred Wagner refused, and started the race again within five minutes after the track was cleared.

The accident happened but a short time after the president had left the fair grounds. Before leaving, the president took a spin on the track in a racing automobile. The track was wetted down to lay the dust. After the president left, drivers protested that this made the track dangerous, and De Palma and Burman refused to race. After a short delay, however, the track dried and the race started. The wetting had nothing to do with the accident.

Oldfield was taken to a hospital, though it is said his injuries are slight. He is under a guard of officers and as soon as he recovers he will be arrested.

Bob Burman in his Ditz Benz had an accident also. In trying for the world's speed record, his motor exploded nearly in front of the grandstand, but with rare skill Burman stopped the car, and was not hurt.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASE COSTLY AFFLICTION

It Puts the Country Back a Billion Dollars Every Year

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—That sickness among industrial workers costs the country \$1,000,000,000 a year, and that one-fourth of this waste is preventable, was the statement of Dr. John B. Andrews of New York in the closing session of the American Association for Labor today.

Workers in 138 trades are endangered by lead poisoning, he said. "Hatters' shakes" are due to mercurial poisoning. California, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Michigan and New York now require physicians to report cases of industrial disease. This law should be extended to every state in the union," said Dr. Andrews.

from New England. Two democrats will represent Maine in the regular session of congress in December. Senator Johnson, a democrat was elected to succeed Senator Hale, and was the first democratic senator from his state since the late Hannibal Hamlin of the '60s. A democratic governor will appoint another democrat to the senate from Maine within a few weeks.

From Rhode Island has come Senator Lippitt, a business man of attainments and a millionaire, but not a statesman of the order of Aldrich. He has not figured much in Washington, and nobody knows what he may be expected to do. Connecticut has Senator McLean, a former governor and the inveterate enemy of Bulkeley in the senate. McLean is almost developing into a progressive.

Last Stronghold.
Vermont is still represented by Senators Dillingham and Page. They are regulars of the most regular type, and always join their neighbors, Senators Gallinger and Burnham of New Hampshire, where there is a fight on.

It will not be long before Senator Crane of Massachusetts, and Brandegee of Connecticut, can be ranked as veterans. They are serving their second terms, and each is setting bigger each year in the affairs of the senate.

Even with the remaining members of the oligarchy, it has but little force now. The loss of Aldrich, Hale and Frye, with their power to grant favors and their statesmanship, their leadership and their long experience and training, cannot be compensated for. There has been nobody to take their places and the influence of New England in the senate has almost vanished.

EMPEROR TOOK TO BOY-SCOUTS HE HAD AN IDEA

But the Czar Quickly Recognized that Gen. Baden-Powell's Was Better One

MAIN THING TO INSTILL
A LOVE OF COUNTRY

The Progress Which Has Been Made by the Organization in Russia Since Then

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 16.—When a copy of Gen. Baden-Powell's book on the Boy Scouts fell into Emperor Nicholas' hands it gained a zealous convert. As a training school of the civic and military virtues, love of country and healthy sport, the Boy Scouts seemed invaluable. The emperor's idea was to introduce military training in all the elementary schools of Russia proper, with their 3,500,000 scholars.

But the autographic machine was forestalled in this case by private initiative. An inspector of public schools in Bankhmur, Yekaterinodar province, organized a body of play-soldiers and ventured to bring them to the capital, braving the disapproval of his superiors.

The Bankhmur battalion was a novel sight in the streets of St. Petersburg, and some of the liberal papers scoffed at the idea of instilling patriotism in the minds of the young in this wise. It was reviewed by the emperor and the young Crown Prince Alexis at Tsarskoe Selo, and went home in high spirits, disseminating the new idea on its long journey.

When Gen. Baden-Powell visited St. Petersburg he was granted an audience by his imperial convert. At Russia last year he was received in the time the first drill companies had made an appearance in St. Petersburg and Moscow, under the guidance of some of the crack regiments. The failure of Minister of Education Schwartz to gauge the depth and breadth of the new movement is said to have cost him his portfolio. The most authoritative sanction was given to it in a review recently held in St. Petersburg. Eighty-four companies gathered from all parts of the empire, including the Caucasus and Turkestan, and comprising 6,000 boys were reviewed by the emperor, and gave an interesting exhibition of the various kinds of drill which are in vogue.

They were made up of four principal classes of organizations: those attached to particular regiments, those arising at schools controlled by the ministry of public instruction, those coming from elementary schools controlled by the Holy Synod, and, finally, the railway organizations under the ministry of ways and communications. The composition of all these boy troops is democratic, being mainly composed of peasant boys and town boys of the humbler classes. But among them figure small companies of the elite, such as 80 boys from Moscow dressed in the picturesque green kaftans of Peter the Great's time, each of whom could trace his ancestry to Peter's famous corps of playmates.

Mars Field in St. Petersburg presented an unwelcome picture on the day of the review. No two of the eighty-four companies had the same uniform. The regimental boys wore their regimental dress, others exhibited the greatest variety of uniform, presenting a dazzling checker board of color under the bright July sun; gray, black, green, crimson, blue and yellow, capped by the glistening helmets of the boys' fire brigade.

The emperor and several of the grand dukes, including Michael Alexandrovich, formerly heir-presumptive to the throne, with a brilliant suite of generals, all on horseback, rode down the four long lines of troops, the emperor getting the regular salute from each company, replying to it, and getting in response an enthusiastic response of youthful hurrahs.

The parade ended with a march past occupying one hour. First in the line was the Chernigov play-troop attached to the Chernigov Hussars stationed at Orel. It boasts the best equipment and tallest uniforms all furnished at the expense of Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich, whose residence is with the regiment at Orel. The boys there form an integral part of the regiment, drill every day in the year and camp with the regiment during the summer months, getting up at an early hour each day, and going through a part of the daily routine, as well as taking part in the parades and other public appearances of the regiment.

A thrilling sight were the faces of the youngsters as they marched past their emperor with eyes keen on carrying away a good picture of him, and a note of contagious enthusiasm was carried to the thousands of spectators in their parting salute. "We are eager to excel, your imperial majesty," which they responded in unison, in answer to the emperor's invariable word of commendation.

Some of the extreme conservatives who are always superstitious of the

SUPPOSED ABDUCTOR OF ELEANOR BRYCE ESCAPED CONVICT

He Broke Out of California Prison in Sensational Manner

DENIES LATEST CRIME

HANNAH, N. D., Sept. 16.—After eluding the vigilance of the Canadian police and posse of 200 men who have been hunting him since last Tuesday, Bill Miner, the alleged abductor of Eleanor Grace Bryce, niece of Premier Robely of Manitoba, and a school teacher at Snowflake, was captured hiding in a strawstack here.

After he was arrested he said his real name was Edward Davis, and that he was wanted in California, having escaped from a penitentiary there after serving eighteen months of a thirty-five year sentence for highway robbery.

He admitted being in Snowflake recently, but denied that he had anything to do with the abduction of Miss Bryce. He is willing to go back to California without extradition, but will fight against being returned to Canada. The opinion here is that he will be returned to California. Immediately after his arrest a messenger was sent for Miss Bryce and she is expected soon to identify him.

Positively Identified.
Miss Bryce arrived tonight, and positively identified Davis as the man who abducted her. Davis is in jail, closely guarded, although the officials do not fear mob violence.

Davis Told the Truth
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—Edward Davis, alias Miner, was sentenced from here in 1901 to Folsom for thirty-five years for robbery. He escaped with eleven other convicts a year and a half later. It was one of the most dramatic escapes in the annals of western prisons. Led by "Red Shirt" Gordon, twelve convicts killed two guards with knives, and used the other guards as bullet shields and fought their way out of prison. Most of the band was recaptured.

AVIATOR DELAYED IN FLIGHT TO PACIFIC

His Engine Gave Way Result in Fall and Smashed Machine

WILL RESUME TOMORROW

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Engine trouble brought Aviator James Ward to grief here just after 5 o'clock this evening. He had just arose to resume his westward flight when while waiting the acroplane dropped from a height of twenty feet on top of a fence. The supports of the front control were smashed, both balance planes were demolished, and the wheels collapsed. Ward was thrown from his seat but not injured. He believes that repairs can be made in time to resume his flight Monday.

Ward reached Oswego at 3:15, and had just resumed his westward flight when the accident happened. Ward left Calicoon at 10:55 this morning and made a splendid flight to Susquehanna, making fifty-six miles at nearly a mile a minute. Before he left Susquehanna he had to "doctor" the motor, but finally he got away after 2 o'clock and flew ninety-nine miles today, or a total of 258 from New York.

HIS BUSINESS TO PRESIDE.

Secretary Wilson Replies to Criticisms in Connection with Brewers' Congress.

TRAER, Iowa, Sept. 16.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson resents attacks made upon him because he accepted the position of honorary president of the International Congress of Brewers. He says that as a representative of the government he could not decline the place.

His opinion is that as the congress would be attended by many representatives from foreign nations who discussed business that has a legal standing, it cannot be officially snubbed.

NEW JAPANESE STEAMER

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—The new Japanese steamer Shimyo arrived today on her maiden voyage. She brought a cargo of silk valued at \$2,000,000 and \$374,000 in gold bullion. The features of the new steamer include a palm garden, an orchestra on the top deck, and round dining tables.

the lurking dangers of revolution, have expressed disapproval of the Boy Scouts as a possible nursery of soldiers of the revolution in Russia. They fear that the initial general interest in these bodies will gradually subside, and that the enemies of the government will then gain control of the organizations or of many of the young men who graduate from them. The government does not share these apprehensions.

DOUBLE ROLE OF ASSAILANT OF STOLYPIN

He Journeyed Back and Forth Between the Terrorists and the Russian Police

HAD GIVEN WARNING OF ASSASSINATION

He Neglected to Say, However, that He Was Instrument Chosen for Premier's Death

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 16.—Demetri Bogroff, who shot Stolypin, played a double role. His Jewish name is Mowah Pershekevich. For some time he served as secretary of the pure food commission of St. Petersburg. A search of the quarters disclosed copies of secret instructions of the police issued in connection with the royal visit to Kiev.

Though the police deny that they knowingly ever employed Bogroff in a secret capacity, saying that they really held him under surveillance, it is known that he served the police several times in that capacity. He gained employment in Kiev by revealing to the police a plan on Stolypin's life. His information was entirely correct, for on August 31 he was summoned to St. Petersburg by the fighting organization of revolutionaries, who demanded proofs of his faithfulness, and commissioned him to make an attempt on the life of Stolypin. Bogroff, with a sinister design, informed Colonel Kullabke, chief of the Kiev police, that an attempt might be made at the theater. He was stationed there, and instructed to signal if there were terrorists present.

The sole information of the entire plot withheld by Bogroff was that he himself was to perform the act. Bogroff was frequently arrested for political offenses. He was soon to be transferred to the Fortress of St. Peter and Paul here.

Victim Recovering

KIEV, Sept. 16.—Premier Stolypin is progressing toward recovery. His physicians tonight found his condition satisfactory, no particular change occurring during the past twenty-four hours. His temperature is given as normal.

The courtmartial of Demetri Bogroff, who shot the premier, will begin September 20. At the inquiry today Bogroff maintained indifference and unconcern. He said that when he approached Stolypin, the premier was totally unguarded. Drawing a revolver from his hip pocket, he covered it with a program.

When Count Potocky, who was close to Stolypin, hesitated as to the identity of Bogroff, the latter blurted out, "Yes, I shot him." On the way to the fortress Bogroff asked for a cigarette, saying "The whole affair has upset me dreadfully. I have not yet come to myself."

The prisoner's wounds include a saber-cut on the forehead, a steel knoc-

ed out and his body is a mass of bruises from the trampling he received.

CHEWING GUM TRAIL POINTED THE WAY

Capture of Two Thievish but Generous Los Angeles Youths

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 16.—Trailed by a veritable flood of chewing gum, peddled to children along the highway, Frank Martin, aged seventeen, and Paul Farrell, aged fourteen, are now in the detention home, awaiting trial in the juvenile court on the charge of stealing a horse, buggy and a gunnysack of confections. The boys took a horse and buggy standing on Broadway and the police say they then drove to a candy store and helped themselves in the temporary absence of the owner, and started out for a joy ride.

The police say they had no trouble in following the youngsters, for they found they had left a trail of chewing gum with every "kid" between here and Anaheim, all sounding loud praise of their benefactors. One little fellow had enough gum and candy to last him until Christmas. The boys were overtaken in a suburb of Anaheim and brought back.

NIEUPORT, AVIATOR, DEAD.

The Inventor of the Fastest Machine
VERDUN, France, Sept. 16.—Edouard Nieuport, famous French aeronaut, died as a result of internal injuries received in a fall with his machine yesterday. He had accomplished notable feats in flying. He designed the Nieuport acroplane, one of the fastest racing types yet developed.